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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/924,024	08/07/2001	Thane M. Larson	10012574-1	3021

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
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EXAMINER

FLEMING, FRITZ M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2182

DATE MAILED: 03/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	09/924,024		LARSON ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Fritz M Fleming		2182	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 March 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 August 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Fritz M. Fleming
FRITZ FLEMING
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 2100

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

It is to be noted, that the arguments provided against the combination of the hub teachings of Ben-Meir and the server teachings of Pignolet and Doustou are persuasive. However, such does not render the claims patentable, in light of the newly applied Ozawa et al. reference. This reference is drawn to a "server system" (i.e. the same as indicated in applicants' preamble of claims 1,9 and 15). The claims are drawn to a "server system" which is not to a "server" with a "single housing" and which does not include any sort of "hub" functionality. Clearly, Ozawa et al. teach a "server system" in the form of a "video server system" in Figure 1. Per Figure 2, the video transmission center 15 comprises the video server 12, and an ATM hub 14. A clear distinction is made in Ozawa et al. between the "server system", which includes the hub, and a "server unit" which does not include the hub. This reasoning, applied to applicants' claiming of a "server system" results in the proper inclusion of the hub, as a "server system" is definitely broader than a "server unit" as a "system" allows for the inclusion of a hub, whereas a "server unit" does not include the hub. As the claims do not use any sort of closed language (i.e. consisting essentially of) nor define any sort of housings or structure or functionality to the exclusion of any hub functionality, the claimed "server system" is properly interpreted to include the hub functionality of the combined references. Clearly, in such a combination, the cards/modules are not limited to being exclusively limited to just a "server unit", as the "server system" is simply broader.

Finally, the Fitzgerald reference shows an intelligent hub 100 with web server functionality per column 3, in order to allow for the hub to serve as a web server. Although there is a teaching against a hard drive, this only pertains to reliability related to the presence of no moving parts. However, this does not preclude the presence of any and all hard drives, as hard drives that provide the desired reliability are still applicable, noting especially that independent claims 1 and 9 only specify the broader "mass storage".

Another point of the claimed limitations is that they do not preclude any subsystems without an associated memory. The claims only require that a plurality of subsystems each have an associated memory, but do not preclude the presence of unmanaged subsystems, as only a plurality of subsystems with the memories be present. For example, the claims do allow for a plurality of managed and unmanaged subsystems, just that there be a plurality managed subsystems.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

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2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1,7-9,14,are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ben-Meir et al. (B-M) in view of Pignolet, Doustou II, Ozawa et al. and Fitzgerald.

B-M clearly shows the majority of the claimed elements. Use is specified in switching hubs or concentrators, therefore not the same as the claimed "server system". It is to be noted that the claims are mainly devoid of server specific structure or functionality. Thus the difference in claimed subject matter is mainly one of semantic terminology and not structure. But since a switching hub or concentrator is not anticipatory of a "server system", an obviousness type rejection is made, relying upon a secondary reference for semantic terminology. Also, B-M uses the term "module" to describe the elements that are plugged into the backplane. For purposes of an obviousness rejection, the only difference, to the extent claimed, between a "module" and "card" is that of terminology, as the claims do not provide any structure that would

distinguish a “module” of B-M from a card, as both are plugged into backplanes. In fact, applicants use the terminology “cards/modules 300A-G” at line 23 of page 3, making the equivalence of terminology, and hence proper obvious subject matter when it comes to B-M’s “modules”. Furthermore, please note the plurality of subsystems (10) that each include a non-volatile memory device (20) which include, but are not limited to, the amount of power each module requires for the respective power rails (i.e. col. 3, lines 58-65, which is the same as the claimed “power usage information”), and which are disclosed to be EEPROM 20 at column 9, line 22. Note also the use of a power supply unit(s) at 4, each of which use the status/type input 96 to tell the system the number and type of power supply elements, so a proper power budget can be formed (col. 7, lines 1-6). An RCM (redundant controller module) is coupled to the subsystems and power supplies via the backplane (i.e. col. 7, lines 24-44), so that the power usage data from each managed module (10) is collected, from which, after an initial hub reset or powerup, an initial power budget is determined, based upon the data passed to the RCM via the 96 input regarding the type and capacity of each power supply. Then the RCM gathers the power usage information from each module (10) per columns 9-12, specifically mentioning column 11 and the RCM maintained power budget in the form of a running assessment used to determine if a slot containing a module (10—power disabled or hot inserted) can be safely power enabled. Thus what is lacking is the terminology “server system” and “server management card”, noting again, that the hub and RMC are the same, functionally speaking regarding the claimed limitations, as the

“server system/management card”. Also lacking is the amended plurality of subsystems to include the processor card and the mass storage device.

Pignolet in the same field of computer power management, shows a backplane/card/module-based data server (10) with a power management system (40), thus showing that data servers (i.e. server systems) are power managed.

Doustou, in the same art of computer and server structure, shows it is old and well known to use processor and disc modules, as well as fan packs in servers (i.e. column 1, lines 42-52). Note for example the disc module 139, processor modules 165 and fan modules 47.

As discussed above, Ozawa et al. teach that a server system is broad enough to include a server unit and a hub, wherein the server unit does have a hard disk drive 34, a processor module 36, and an Atm card 38. Note also the use of the hub 14.

Fitzgerald teaches wrapping up all of the above by the provision of a hub 100 with server functionality, as the hub 100 is provided with a web server in the programs, thereby providing a “server system”, albeit combined with a hub.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time that the invention was made to modify B-M per the teachings of Pignolet, Doustou II, Ozawa et al. and Fitzgerald so as to have a “server system” with a “server management card” in conjunction with a hub and RMC, so as to be able to increase the types of computer equipment to benefit from the power management schemes of B-M, again noting that the limitations as claimed, only require a “server system” absent a specified housing or associated structure, which is provided by Pignolet and so as to

have modules for specific server elements such as the processor, disk and fans, and to thereby benefit from the power management applied to such, as Doustou has clearly shown that the modular structure of such is old and well known in the server architecture art. Ozawa et al. and Fitzgerald provide evidence that a "server system" can include a hub and such a combination of teachings is proper in light of the broader "server system" versus a "server unit" or other exclusionary language regarding any sort of hub functionality. The combination is further strengthened by applicants use of "card/module" thereby equating cards to modules, and thus enabling an obviousness type rejection, as the overall teachings apply to the power management of all cards and modules within a computer system, based upon the idea of an overall power budget. Thus it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, to apply the teachings of Pignolet, Doustou II, Ozawa et al. and Fitzgerald to B-M in order to achieve a power managed, card based server system, as the benefits of power management of B-M are applicable to all card based computer systems.

As a computer system is taught, the method of operating such is rejected using the same rationale, as the structure discussed above operates in the analogous method. Hence the method steps are rendered obvious under the same analysis.

6. Claims 2-6,10-13,15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over B-M in view of Pignolet, Doustou II, Ozawa et al. and Fitzgerald as applied to claims 1,7-9,14 above, and further in view of De Nicolo '666 (D-N).

As detailed above, B-M in view of Pignolet and Doustou II teach the bulk of what is claimed, save an explicit mention of the power supply unit(s) including an associated

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memory for storing the power capacity information, although some sort of equivalent is needed by B-M in order to properly calculate the power budget based upon the power supply inputs at 96.

Thus D-N supplies a technical basis for the required passing of power supply information, that being the use of power supply modules (18,20,22) which may have stored in it a relatively permanent memory having a three or more bit ID that can be read by the power supervisor 14 over link 16, which includes a code for the model and/or the maximum ability to supply power or current. See columns 2-3 in which a power budget is built up, based upon power supply unit ID. Also in column 3, each power supply module can have an EEPROM with power information to include output voltages, amongst other things.

Thus it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time that the invention was made to modify the combined teachings of B-M, Pignolet, Doustou II, Ozawa et al. and Fitzgerald per the teachings of D-N for the express purpose of using an EEPROM in the power supply units so as to provide power supply output information to a supervisory controller, and at the same time avoid reliance on software tables in the supervisory unit and to allow for subsequent creation of power supply modules, being rationale explicitly taught by D-N at column 3, lines 6-31. Thus in combination, the RMC will then obtain the power supply data from the power supply EEPROMs so as to create the power budget therefrom, wherein the power available from the power supplies is compared against the power required by the modules, such that the modules are selectively powered up based upon the overall power budget, as

discussed in B-M in detail above. Again, of specific relevance in B-M is the decision to power up or not power up a managed module in column 11, lines 1-19.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment of 10/5/2004 necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Fritz M Fleming whose telephone number is 571-272-4145. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 0600-1500.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-272-2100.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Fritz M Fleming
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2182

fmf